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June 30, 1908, approximated a billion, or ten hundred million dollars. Our own expenditures aggregated \$204,122,855.57, and for the coming year will be greatly in excess of this. Think what has been denied us in past years in internal improvements and in benefits to the people at large because of this. Think what is to be denied us in the years to come if this ambition to excel in naval construction is continued. Business men can be engaged in no better business than to educate the people to see the iniquity of this modern craze, in which unfortunately the United States seems to be in sympathy, if not in actual competition. If business men would say the word there would be no more war among civilized peoples. Some day the rule will be established that a loan raised in a neutral nation for the use of belligerents shall be considered a violation of neutrality. Business men, if they would, could easily bring this rule into practical operation."

That is the true voice of trade and commerce. Business and war are essentially incompatible.

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Dr. William Everett, who died last month at his home in Quincy, Mass., was one of the most radical and uncompromising peace men which this country has produced. His views on war are found clearly and eloquently stated in his Harvard Phi Beta Kappa oration of 1900, on "Patriotism," which was republished in our last issue. This oration was delivered in the presence of many of Harvard's ablest and most famous sons, and made a powerful impression on the whole audience. Dr. Everett, so far as we know, never took any part in the organized peace movement. Whenever he spoke on the subject it was as a lecturer, where he had the platform to himself. He seemed to have an abnormal fear of compromising himself by appearing on the same platform with those who did not go as far as he did in renunciation of the whole system of war. An effort was made to persuade him to speak at the Boston International Peace Congress of 1904; but he promptly refused, and gave as his reason that he could not compromise himself by appearing on the same platform with some of the people who were to take part. He judged war fundamentally from the ethical point of view, and found it thoroughly revolting to his conscience and loathsome to his moral feelings. And he had the courage to say what he thought, without any honeyed phrases of explanation or apology. One of the last services which he rendered to the cause of peace was the publication of a poem of two hundred and eighty lines, entitled "Peace or War? A Vision." This poem, which we hope to use in a future number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is published by the W. B. Clarke Company, 26 Tremont Street, Boston.

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Write or telegraph to your Congressman at once, protesting against further increase of the navy.

## News from the Field.

The secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has sent out the third of its series of Bulletins to Business Organizations. It discusses "The Business Man as an Educator for Peace," and gives a brief account of "What Business Organizations are Doing." The Bulletin was prepared by the Committee on Business Organizations appointed by the Conference.

Count Okuma, one of the foremost statesmen in Japan, who has been Prime Minister and occupied many other important official positions, has recently accepted the presidency of the Japan Peace Society, and delivered an important address before the Society, among whose two hundred and fifty members are found Christians, Buddhists, Shintoists and Free Thinkers.

It is announced from France that the two peace journals, *Revue de la Paix* and *La Paix par le Droit*, the organs respectively of the "Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations" and the "Association La Paix par le Droit," will hereafter be combined and published as one paper under the title *La Paix par le Droit, Revue de la Paix*. Both of these journals have been well edited and strong, and we have no doubt that the new paper, supported by the two societies, will be abler and more useful than either of the old ones has been.

A new peace society has been formed at Moscow, the first in Russia. The president is Prince Paul Dolgoronkoff, the vice-president, Professor Count Leo Kamarsowsky, and the secretaries, Madame Novgorodzeff and Madame Yourieff. We have no further details of the organization.

The sudden death of Mahlon N. Kline of Philadelphia recently is greatly regretted by all the friends of peace who have been associated with him. He was a prominent figure at the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences, and among the business men who gathered there and held special meetings of their own he was in many ways the leader. He was not only interested in and loyal to the cause of arbitration, but he was a man of wisdom and tact in his method of work.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, delivered his famous lecture, "The Human Harvest," at the Polytechnic High School in Los Angeles on January 31, under the auspices of the Southern California Branch of the American Peace Society. The arrangements for the lecture were made by Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast representative of the American Peace Society and secretary of the Southern California Peace Society. On February 2 Mr. Root gave an address on "Mars, the God of War, Must Go," at the luncheon of the Federation Club. This is only one of many addresses which Mr. Root has been giving during the winter.

The organ of the general German Peace Society has entered upon its eleventh year and has changed its name from *Friedensblätter* to *Völker Friede*.

Madame Lina Morgenstern, founder of the Berlin Group of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, has just died at Berlin at the age of eighty.

It has been announced from Christiania, Norway, that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt will arrive there on the 2d of May, and will give on that day the address before the Nobel Peace Prize Committee which he has promised. Such an address is required of every Nobel Laureate.

As in former years, the Standing Committee of the French Peace Societies organized a grand Peace Banquet in Paris in connection with the observance of the 22d of February. It was participated in by most of the French peace leaders.

### Brevities.

. . . All the friends of peace everywhere are much gratified that Hon. Joseph Allen Baker, who has been in the House of Commons for ten years representing one of the London districts, has been again returned to Parliament. He is said by London papers to have done more perhaps for the cause of international friendship and peace than any other Englishman of his time except Sir William Randal Cremer.

. . . In the recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Foreign Estimates, Mr. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, said that as a result of the last Hague Conference he had brought in twelve bills approving specific arbitration treaties, and that he would endeavor to introduce an obligatory arbitration clause in future treaties. He was in favor of a government grant to the Brussels Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union, without any interference with the Union's freedom of action. He was optimistic because of the new spirit animating Franco-German relations, and declared that the maintenance of peace was an essential part of the foreign policy of France.

. . . Secretary of Agriculture James F. Wilson says, in *Leslie's Weekly*: "A forty-acre farm of irrigated land will comfortably support a family of five. It costs \$55,000 to make a twelve-inch gun. The money that goes to pay for this gun would reclaim fifteen hundred and seventy-one acres of land, providing homes for one hundred and ninety-six people. When all the guns on all the battleships are shot one time, the government blows away in noise and smoke \$150,000. This would reclaim four thousand acres of land, giving homes to more than five hundred farmers and their families. The money consumed in powder is lost to all the future. The farmer who buys the reclaimed land must pay the government back in ten years, so it does not cost the government anything to build up the country by helping the farmer. We should make more homes and not so many fighting machines."

. . . The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register and Leader*, commenting on Secretary Wilson's figures, says: "If the firing of a single shot by all the guns of the American navy to-day would cost \$150,000, it would be impossible to conceive of the sum which must be shot into smoke every year by all the guns on the globe. And if a single shot of the American navy would gain homes for five hundred people, could not some statesman make himself immortal by suggesting cessation of shooting for a few days?" The *Register and Leader* might have gone a good deal further. Something more fundamental than the shooting needs to cease.

. . . In an address on "Canada" at the dinner of the Canadian Society of New York in December last, Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Ontario High Court of Justice, spoke in the strongest possible terms of the necessity of peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain, and of the certainty that they will "continue side by side for right and justice and peace among the nations of the earth." But as certain other good but impatient friends of peace unfortunately occasionally do, he fell immediately off into the strange idea that the quickest and surest way to secure the peace of the world is for the twin fleets of the United States and Great Britain to sail forth under their two flags, bearing the single mandate, "There shall be no more war." That is all very dramatic, and sounds fine and grand — to compel the world by force to lie down at the feet of Peace. But nothing could be more calamitous to the peace of these two nations themselves and that of the whole world than such a Big Peace Cruise of the united Dreadnoughts of the Anglo-Saxon world, as any one must discover who thinks the subject through in the light of history.

. . . A local peace conference was held at High Point, N. C., on February 10, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in which the speakers were the pastors of the community.

### The Peace Spirit in Japan.

BY REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D., PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

I was very much pleased to note the exceeding friendliness of the people of Japan, high and low, "gentles and commons," shown to their friends from America on a recent visit to "Dai Nippon." I had visited Japan twice before within the last seventeen years, but never have I seen such exuberant hospitality and generous greeting as on this occasion. This was true in part, to be sure, to the large number of Americans, no less than six hundred and fifty of them, who landed on the shores of Japan from the steamship "Cleveland" at the same time, and gave an occasion for a great display of bunting both American and Japanese, and for unlimited "Banzais."

Never before had so many Americans come to Japan on one steamer, for never before had an excursion steamer sailed around the world from New York to San Francisco with a cargo consisting only of tourists and their belongings. But, allowing for the unusual character of the occasion, and the eye to commercial advantage which was not altogether closed, the welcome was still most unusual. It seemed to the tourists as though every man, woman and child in Nagasaki, Osaka, or some of the other cities, was out on the streets to greet them. The babies bobbed up and down on the backs of their older brothers and sisters, and shook their little hands at the strangers, while the older children waved American and Japanese flags, and shouted with all their lungs, "Banzai!" "May you live ten thousand years." Triumphant arches were raised in small cities, under which the visitors must pass, and over a multitude of stores and public buildings the American and Japanese emblems were twined affectionately together.

Nor was the welcome confined to the people on the streets. In every leading city visited by the tourists, the